

BRIDGEPORT AS IT WAS

100-50-20-YEARS AGO

(Taken from the Files of The Evening Farmer)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

WOLF HUNT.

Chambersburg, Pa.—On Tuesday last as two men were going along a by-road about one mile north of this place, one of them having a gun intended to shoot squirrels, the other a man of color called Bill Butler, was on horseback. They were alarmed at seeing within less than 30 paces, an enormous wolf, standing in an offensive attitude with eyes sparkling fire. He that had the gun, leveled it and it snapped twice, but the intruder Butler finding there was no dependence to be placed in the gun, resolved to make a charge with a determination to have its scalp or die in the attempt—the wolf thought proper to retreat and Butler pursued with all speed and left the other man behind—the woods being open, he frequently came up with it, his object being to ride it down—and by that means to weaken it till he might light down for a club and kill it; pursuing it on till it passed before his door through Robert Smith's meadow close by the town where Smith's boys, work in the field, joined the pursuit but could not come up with it till Butler retarded its speed by his endeavors to ride over it. It crossed Mr. Smith's fields and woods during which time he frequently came up with it but when the other boys were coming up it made off. In this way they ran it fairly down so that when attempting to jump a fence one of the boys caught it by the tail and pulled it back, and with their club they put an end to its life as well as to the hunt after running it two miles. It was a remarkably large she-wolf, and appeared much taller than the largest dog, but very poor. Then Butler carried it home and in skinning it found several grains of shot. Butler said it bit his mare but showed no disposition to bite his dog. The reason is, they kept always a proper distance. He has received an order from the county treasury for \$8, a premium allowed by the state. His intrepidity ranks him with General Butler and his famous wolf hunt.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

Benjamin P. Pickett, owner of the mill at Union, in this morning's Journal that he accepts the proffered challenge of the owners of the "Go-So-CO" to sail a race with that boat for \$300 (\$300 a side) and that the money is up at Austin Brothers, ship chandlers, of New Haven.

APPLES APPEAR PLENTIFUL.

Apples appear to be quite plentiful in some of the orchards and back towns in this section, but in others they are scarce. In Trumbull a person who last year had very few has now quite a good supply of the winter variety. From one tree of Baldwin's he has already picked seven bushels, and thinks he will get from it two or three bushels more.

WILSON'S ACT
SAVED HUNDRED
MILLION IN CASH

By Averting Railroad Strike
He Prevented Paralysis
of Fruit Market.

New York, Sept. 30.—"One hundred million dollars direct loss and paralysis of the market is what the farmers and fruit-growers of the United States would have suffered had not President Wilson averted the railroad strike," is the statement made to-day by Frank G. Odell, Agricultural Economist and formerly agricultural statistician for the State of Nebraska. Mr. Odell said:

"The certified returns made by the 226 railroads of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission show that for the month of April, 1916, their combined net earnings were seventy-eight million dollars more than for April, 1915. The railroads' plea of poverty is being used by the Republicans to scare the farmer into believing that he would have to pay the cost of increased freight rates if the eight-hour day should compel the roads to pay more in wages. The Republicans are not calling attention to the fact that farmers would have lost more by one week of strike conditions than their alleged increase of expenses would have cost the railroads in five years."

"Take this single instance," continued Mr. Odell. The Seattle Times prints this report of the fruit crop of the famous Yakima Valley in Washington:

"North Yakima, Sept. 13.—It is now practically certain that the 1916 fruit crop of the Yakima Valley will be 10,000 carloads, 2,000 carloads more than ever before. The total may even run over that figure. High prices have encouraged the growers to pick and ship all of their fruit and as it was exceptionally clean this year very little has gone or will go to waste."

"A return of \$6,000,000 for those 10,000 carloads of fruit seems now assured as few doubt apples will average the 95 cents per box necessary to make this total."

"A general railroad strike would have prevented the moving of this with a resultant loss of at least 50 per cent, or a total loss of three dollars to the Yakima fruit grower."

Mr. Odell continued, "is in fact a similar and perhaps larger loss to the famous fruit growing Wenatchee and the Okanogan-Wenatchee and Hood River, and Medford, in Oregon; Root valley, in Montana; and Clarkston district in Washington and Idaho; and the fruit crop of Colorado and other important apple and peach

FEATHERED OCCUPANTS
OUSTED.

The long promised and much needed rain on the feathered occupants of the southern end of the courthouse commenced in good earnest this morning. The workmen are now weaving a wire net over the opening under the projection of the roof, which will effectually exclude the hitherto undisturbed inmates and be a cause of great thankfulness on the part of those who have occasion to visit that locality.

STATE ITEMS.

Alexander Lockwood, gardener to James D. Smith, of Stamford, raised this year a pumpkin, whose circumference was seven feet and nine inches. A single vine produced three, whose aggregate weight is 463 pounds. Stock breeders in Kentucky have recently purchased numbers of fine Alderney cattle in the vicinity of Hartford to take to that state.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

MASON FALLS 80 FEET.

The life of a bricklayer is not always a pleasant one, as Moses Williams, who lives at 875 Seaview avenue and who has worked at the trade ever since he was a boy, learned today. He has met with many accidents but never before did he come so close to death as he did this morning. As it is he is at the Almshouse suffering with a broken leg and other injuries. Williams was at work on the chimney of the Ashcroft Co., near the plush shop in East Bridgeport. He was about 80 feet from the ground at the time he was working on a narrow staging, a plank about two feet in width. While bending over Williams turned on the plank. He made a frantic grab at the brick work on which he was engaged but could not save himself. Doubled up like a roll of cloth he fell to the ground. He was found lying on the sand with his right leg doubled under his body. He was unconscious and at first glance it was feared that he was dead.

MT. HOPE WILL LEAVE US.

The steamer Mt. Hope, which the Bridgeport Steamboat Co. secured from the Providence Company, will bid good-bye to Bridgeport next Monday and in her place the steamer City of Bridgeport will run for a few weeks.

MRS. CALLAS.

Mrs. Callas, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, is now in England and will probably return to this country in the near future. Nothing definite concerning her plans has been heard since her arrival on the other side.

WAS EASILY EXTINGUISHED.

A small blaze in the rear of the grocery store of P. B. Lyons of 150 Park avenue called out the fire department at 3:45 yesterday. The loss will not reach \$100.

crop, and the immense fruit crop of California.

"In 1915 the three principal fruit crops of Missouri, apples, peaches and pears, had a farm value of over \$15,000,000; the same crops in Kansas were worth nearly \$9,000,000; in Iowa, \$8,000,000 and in Nebraska nearly \$4,000,000. This does not take into account early small fruits, grapes or melons. A 25 per cent loss on these values would have been small in the case of a railroad strike."

"The certain losses which would have fallen on the growers in these districts alone would have totaled many millions. The disorganization of markets which would have followed a strike would have been felt disastrously in every item of this year's farm production."

"I wish," said Mr. Odell, "that the farmers of the country could realize that it is Woodrow Wilson who saved them from this incalculable loss, and that Charles E. Hughes, who as Governor of New York vetoes practically all appropriations that are needed for rural interests, is condemning President Wilson for preventing a nation-wide industrial panic and ruin of the farmer's market."

Vi Kyvin Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, sent his resignation to the Chinese Foreign Office.

Edwin Schuster was run over and killed by an automobile truck attempting to cross North Broadway, Tonkers, N. Y.

Cheapest Because

No carbon—no carburetor troubles—more power with So-CO-ny motor gasoline.

It pays to look for the Red, White and Blue Socony sign before you have your tank filled. Say "So-CO-ny" to the garage man.

STANDARD OIL CO.
of NEW YORK



The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline

CHICAGO FIRE'S
ANNIVERSARY IS
PREVENTION DAY

Every State in Union to
Take Steps to Prevent
Conflagrations.

On October 9, 1871, according to the story which we are told and which we believe or not as we see fit, one Mrs. O'Leary went out into the barn to milk the cow on her little farm just on the outskirts of the city of Chicago. It was far from light and she carried a lantern, which she placed on the stable floor and then sat down to do her milking.

Now what particular devil possessed that cow does not appear. At any rate the cow was moved to kick, and the cow's hoof struck the lantern. The lantern fell over. The oil spilled on the floor, and the city of Chicago was all but wiped off the map.

That is the story we are told of the way the great Chicago fire started. Whether it is true or not is beside the mark. It is typical. Many fires started in just such a way.

But, however it started, the city of Chicago has reason to remember that day in October, 1871, is that Chicago has taken a mighty interest in the establishment of a national fire prevention day on the anniversary of its misfortune, that other municipalities may learn a lesson from its experience.

The movement for fire prevention day was started by the Safety First Federation of America. Last year, the governors of twenty-nine states gave forth proclamations calling upon their people to observe the day by cleaning up their homes; by removing rubbish from dark corners; by seeing that they were prepared to meet fire if it came. This year, it is believed that practically every state will take part in this great movement, and there is reason to hope that President Wilson may issue a proclamation that will go far toward awakening people to their grave danger and to put the movement on a firm national foundation.

In his letters to the governors urging them to impress upon the people the need of preventing the loss of life and property, Frederick H. Elliott, executive secretary of the Safety First Federation, laid down the following program:

That on October 9, all public buildings, factories and homes be thoroughly cleaned of rubbish accumulation.

That all heating, lighting and fire extinguishing apparatus be examined and, if found defective, promptly repaired.

That fire drills be held in all schools, factories and other places where fire drills are necessary.

That lectures be given in public schools and that sermons be preached in the churches on the subject of fire prevention, and that meetings be held to arouse public interest in the movement.

The latest estimate of the loss by fire in the United States and Canada in 1914 was \$250,000,000. Add to this the cost of maintaining fire departments and the total is \$500,000,000. This amount is so stupendous that the mind cannot conceive it. Five hundred million would build a Panama canal. There is a tax of \$5 a head on every man, woman and child in the United States. It means that every family of seven people pays \$35 a year for fire protection.

The idea that insurance pays for the loss is fallacious. Insurance companies are nothing but great clearing houses which collect from all their policy-holders, so that those who are burned out can pay their losses and will not be ruined. The policy-holder pays the expense and adds it to his product, so that in the last analysis it is the public who pays.

The pity of it all is that 90 per cent of all fires are preventable. Ninety per cent of all fires are due to carelessness or ignorance. It may be carelessness in erecting the building; it may be carelessness in handling gasoline; it may be carelessness in placing matches or in hanging curtains close to a gas jet. It may be carelessness in neglecting to put up lightning rods, but it is carelessness and it might be prevented.

The Safety First Federation indorses the idea of making the person whose property is burned through carelessness pay for extinguishing that fire, as well as to pay for any damage done to his neighbor's property. In Pennsylvania, laws have just been passed embodying this principle, and it is now established in the city of New York, which recently collected from several concerns the cost of the water used on the fire, the pro rata salaries of the men who worked at it, a rental on the apparatus and an additional charge of 10 per cent on all to cover the overhead.

It is held that a man should be just as much responsible for burning his neighbor's property as he would if his neighbor had put a hole in his sidewalk and was hurt.

READY FOR THE FAIR.

Danbury's Big Event Will Offer Fine Entertainment.

October 2 to 7 are dates that spell large things in the county, state and city life, for the Danbury Fair holds forth then. Thousands of people have this event on their date-book and look forward to it with high anticipation.

It is always a top-notch in its auto show, race events, bench and horticultural exhibits and agricultural, live-stock and machinery displays.

There never is a dearth of amusements and the displays that interest and instruct afford food for a year's thought and progress. People of all ages and from all walks of life, find ample material for their education.

Extra acts of the 1916 event have poured in and despite similar affairs the same week, Secretary G. M. Rundle has been kept busy filling desirable entries that crown all classes.

Spaces on the plaza will all be occupied by enterprises that will add dash and go to this feature of the Fair. Popular bands in concerts, grand stand attractions of highest merit and everything and everyone primed to please, promise that the Fair will live up to its aim of adding to the joys of the autumnal season.

SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS
AND PALMS.
JOHN RECK & SON

CLAIM AGAIN MADE THAT BILLBOARD
LAW OF CONNECTICUT WON'T STAND
ACID TEST OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Advertising Concern Asks United States Court to Issue

Injunction Against Statute Enacted at Last Session of General Assembly—Application Grows From Recent Action Against Hartford Men.

Hartford, Sept. 30.—For the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the so-called billboard license law before the United States supreme court the Hartford Poster Advertising company, by its vice-president, Robert P. Brinker, has brought an action in the United States district court against Secretary of State Charles D. Burnes, Superintendent of State Police Thomas F. Egan, and State Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, asking that chapter 314 of the public acts of 1915 be declared unconstitutional, null and void, and that the secretary of state, chief of the state police and the state attorney and all officers of the state or municipalities be restrained and enjoined from in any way or manner attempting to enforce the provisions of the act.

Benedict M. Holden, attorney for the Hartford Poster Advertising company, went to New Haven to-day to appear before Judge Edwin S. Thomas in the United States district court to ask for an order that the defendants named should show cause before the court why an order should not be made restraining and enjoining them from enforcing the provisions of the act or bringing any prosecutions under it.

The vital part of the bill board license laws says no person, firm or corporation shall display any advertisement containing more than four square feet upon real property other than the property upon which the goods advertised are manufactured or offered for sale, or upon which the goods advertised is carried on in whole or in part, until such person, firm or corporation shall secure from the secretary a license to display such advertisement. The fee is one cent per square foot. Fines of \$30 and imprisonment of thirty days are provided as penalties for violation of the act.

Under this statute several Hartford business men were fined in the East Hartford town court for bill-board advertising in that town, and their cases appealed to the superior court. The last reason set up is that the merchant carried his case on appeal to the criminal court of common pleas in Fairfield county on a demurrer to the state's complaint. The demurrer was sustained, and then the state appealed to the supreme court of errors, which set aside the judgment of the court of common pleas and sent the case back for trial. Following this decision the Hartford men were brought before the superior court in this city ten days ago and on pleasable contentions were fined small amounts. One of the accused, Myron

Katten, pleaded not guilty, and at that time, Mr. Holden, his counsel, agreed with the state's attorney and the court on a plan of procedure to get the question before the United States court for determination of the constitutionality of the law.

In the complaint of the Hartford Poster Advertising company it is set up that State's Attorney Alcorn has now pending in the superior court for Hartford county a criminal prosecution against Manager and Vice President Brinker of the company. The complaint in the main says that the business of the company would be ruined by an enforcement of the law, and that the company, which has an investment of \$10,000, would be obliged to break its contracts and leases made before the law went into effect August 1, 1915.

Among the reasons given why the act is unconstitutional is that the license fees fixed by the statute are oppressive, unconscionable, confiscatory, and deprive the plaintiff of its property without due process of law. Another reason given is that the owner of real property is deprived of his property if he may not permit his barns and out-buildings to be painted in such manner as he sees fit, and display thereon such advertisements as he may see fit, which advertisements are not a nuisance per se or detrimental to public morals or the safety of the general public.

Also that the owner of real property is deprived of his property and the use of his property if he cannot make contracts for the use of the same freely and without intervention of the state authorities if the use is a lawful one, and one which is not necessary to regulate. It is claimed that the act as a regulatory measure is null and void because it practically compels the secretary of state to issue licenses to everybody at any place where application is made and fee is paid, and after the license is issued, the license authority has no control over the business of its operation. The last reason set up is that the statute is void and of no effect because in its operation it is an attempt to impose a license fee or tax upon manufacturers and merchants who are inhabitants of other states for attempting to sell their goods or advertise their goods in the state of Connecticut and taxes interstate commerce. It is claimed the act is in contravention of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and in excess of the power of the legislature of the state of Connecticut.

RICE

The first rice introduced into North America was at Charleston, S. C., in 1694. It was planted first in vegetable gardens in that city, and it yielded so abundantly that its culture was successfully attempted on a larger scale, eventually becoming one of the leading agricultural products of the South. In Texas and Louisiana the custom of observing "Rice Day" on the last day of September was instituted a few years ago. All the numerous varieties of cultivated rice originate from a wild plant called in India the Newarice. Rice was cultivated in India, China and Japan in ancient times, and in Syria as early as 400 B. C. Rice was first cultivated in Italy, the leading rice-growing country in Europe, at Pisa in 1468. China is supposed to lead the world in rice production by a great margin, but the actual production is unknown. British India is second among the rice growing countries. The rice production of the United States was 23,649,000 bushels in 1914. The national beverage of Japan, sake, is prepared entirely from fermented rice.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LORRAINE

One of the greatest blows which could be struck at Germany in this war would be the capture of the iron mining district in Lorraine, which produces about 80 per cent of all the iron ore produced by German mines. Conversely, one of the aims of Germany in the war is doubtless to obtain possession of the rich mines of France across the border from German Lorraine. The French mines of Briey were overlooked by Bismarck because in 1871 they could not be profitably operated. A few years later the discovery of new processes for phosphorizing pig iron gave to the Briey mines an even greater value than those in Lorraine. The importance of the latter iron field can be understood when it is considered that, during the year preceding the war, 21,135,000 tons of iron ore were mined in Lorraine, out of a total of 28,607,000 tons produced in the entire empire. The great iron mines of the Germans in Lorraine are in a narrow stretch of country some twenty miles long and from three to five miles in breadth, lying between the Franco-Luxemburg frontier and the River Orne. In this district German engineers have built some of their most formidable defensive works, for it is realized that the loss of these iron mines would practically seal the fate of Germany. To hold the Lorraine iron mines and the territory taken from the French which contains iron is one of the great objects of the German strategy, and it explains much in their military tactics which otherwise seems unintelligible. It has been pointed out by a German authority that "were the mining operations in Lorraine to receive any setback the war would be half lost thereby." This is rather an understatement than an exaggeration, for it is likely that the loss of that narrow sector in Lorraine would prove to be the final blow to German hopes, since iron is one of the absolute necessities of warfare.

J. R. Burkle, dairyman of Manassas, Va., was shot and killed by Eugene Dobson, a negro, who then committed suicide.

NO PRESENT EQUALS
JEWELRY

It always comes back to this. You want your gifts first of all to please and then to be as practical and lasting as they may. What is there that carries with it the spell of a piece of well chosen jewelry even though it be inexpensive?

WHAT REALLY LASTS SO LONG OR IS USED ON SO MANY OCCASIONS? Our stock includes Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry of every description, Cut Glass, Clocks, Toilet, Manufacturing and Shaving Sets, Silverware, etc. YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES AS INTERESTING AS OUR STOCK

Buechler
JEWELRY
48 FAIRFIELD AVE

Fresh Caught
Harbor Blues

Hayes Fish Co.

629 Water Street

TELEPHONES 412-413-2697

NO BRANCH MARKET.

All Next Week

Bridgeport Public Market

BRANCH

EAST MAIN STREET

11th Anniversary

Watch the Papers

THE ELECTRIC SHOP

AT

COR. BROAD AND CANNON ST.



The Electric Hand Operates the World

Central Station Power has become such a tremendous force in every phase of the world's work that one can say without exaggeration: "Electricity operates the world." It has achieved this unparalleled distinction after years of invention, experiment and progress which have unmistakably demonstrated that Central Station Power is unequalled for Economy, Flexibility and Efficiency.

Central Station Power is waiting to place these success-building factors in your business. If you have a power problem at your factory we will gladly submit figures to prove that Central Station Power will solve it for you and save you money.

The United Illuminating Co.

PHONE BARNUM 821

PROFESSOR RYAN TO GIVE LECTURE HERE

Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of sociology and economics at the Catholic University, will come to Bridgeport, Tuesday, October 10, to lecture under the auspices of the Catholic Charitable Bureau. The subject of his address will be "The Church and Social Questions." Dr. Ryan enjoys a nationwide reputation as an authority in the field of social service. He ranks as one of the foremost economists. His work, "A Living Wage," is familiar to all students of the subject. He is a great champion of minimum wage boards and has written numerous articles on the subject. His most recent work, "The Distribution of Wealth," is now in the hands of the publishers.

For the last three years he has been a professor of sociology at the Catholic University, Washington. Before that he was a professor at the seminary at St. Paul, Minn. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1917, which will meet in Pittsburgh next May. For a number of years he has been contributing editor to the Survey, setting forth the point of view of the Catholic church on all social questions.

In January, 1917, there will be launched in the literary world a new periodical, "The Catholic Charities Monthly," of which Dr. Ryan will be the editor. To this new work he will give his time and talent free. He is untiring in his zeal for the promotion of social justice and always lends himself willingly to charitable purposes.

This lecture will be the opening of a series to be given under the auspices of the Catholic Charitable Bureau. The other lecturers are Dr. William J. Kerby, Washington, "The Social Mission of Charity," Rev. Frederic Steadburg, member of the College of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, "Social Health and Hygiene," Dr. James E. Hagerly, dean of College of Commerce of Journalism, Ohio State University, "Juvenile Delinquency," and Edward F. McSweeney of Boston, on "Immigration." All are men of exceptional ability and talent. The proceeds from the lectures will be devoted to charity.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER.

PRESBYTERY TO HOLD MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT

Connecticut Valley Churches
Will Send Delegates
to Convention Here.

The Connecticut Valley Presbytery will convene Monday evening at the First Presbyterian church. Churches that will send delegates to this meeting are in New Haven, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Thompsonville, Holbrook, Hartford and Springfield.

The opening night will be one of general interest to the churches of the city. George Dowey, the man who has developed the Men's Bible classes of Philadelphia until they show a membership of between fifty and sixty thousand, will be the speaker. The organized bible class is a comparatively new institution to New England and for that reason Mr. Dowey feels that there is a very large field in the development of the interest of both men and women in this aspect of church life.

Mr. Dowey has already been in touch with several New England cities, including Boston, Worcester and Stamford. He will devote the entire month of November to New York city. This meeting begins at 7:45 and all interested in the subject are invited to the service.

SPECIAL SATURDAY

EVENING MEETINGS

The second of a series of fall and winter services under the auspices of the Converts' club, will be held at the Christian Union, 24 Bank street, to-night at eight o'clock.

The Rev. Douglass H. Pierce, pastor of the Memorial Baptist church will be the speaker, and will take as his subject, "The Old, Old Story." Solos will be given by Miss Fox and anyone desirous of hearing a rousing gospel message should make it a point to be present.